मध्य प्रदेश	120
महाराष्ट्र	68
उड़ीसा	122
पंजाब	62
राजस्थान	103
तमिलनाडु	74
उत्तर प्रदेश	123
पश्चिमी बंगाल	70
भारत	94

शिशु मृत्यु-दर उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे जयादा है और केरल में सबसे कम है।

(ङ) शिशु मृत्यु-दर को कम करने के लिए चलाए गए कार्यक्रमों में, पारम्परिक ढंग से जन्म कराने वाले परिचारकों (दाइयों) को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए एक प्रभावशाली कार्यक्रम, स्वास्थ्य के बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार, स्वास्थ्य जनशक्ति को प्रशिक्षित करना, जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा को बढ़ाना, बच्चों का व्यापक टीकाकरण, डायरिया संबंधी रोगों से संघर्ष करने के लिए ओरल पुनर्जलपूरण उपचार का प्रचार, स्तनपान कराने और उचित समय पर स्तनपान छुड़ाने के कार्यों में प्रगति, पोषण संबंधी रक्ताल्पता के विरुद्ध रोगनिरोधन स्कीम एवं आई सी डी एस के अन्तर्गत पूरक पोषण शामिल हैं। विशेष क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाएं भी उन राज्यों में चलाई गई हैं जहां उच्च शिशु मृत्यु-दर है।

Customs duty exemption for drugs

2027. CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the difference between customs duty rationalisation and customs duty reduction in so far as drugs are concerned;

(b) whether it is a fact that customs duty has been reduced for over 200 intermediates during the last three years without passing on the benefit to the consumers;

(c) what are the names of bulk drugs for which prices have been reduced based on customs duty reduction during the last three years;

(d) what was the price of each before duty reduction and after the duty reduction;

(e) what are the names of finished medicines for which customs duty has been exempted during the last three years and what was the price of each before exemption and after exemption; and

(f) what are the names of intermediates for which customs duty was reduced during the years 1988 and 1989 and for which drug each is used?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Duty Rationalisation is resorted to suit the indigenous production programme of the drugs. Whereas reduction in the customs duty is effected with a view to ensure availability of the bulk drugs and formulations at cheaper prices to the consumer.

(b) to (f) Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

Popularising Gobar Gas Plants on a larger scale

2028. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the outlay on non-conventional energy development ever since the formation of separate department for non-conventional energy sources;

(b) what is the annual break-up of the outlay so far;

(c) what difficulty is being faced by Government in popularising gobar gas plants on a larger scale; and

(d) whether any special emphasis is proposed to be given to involve the private sector in popularising and marketing of kits to propagate gobar gas plants in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S.

GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b) During the period 1982-83 to 1990-91, a total outlay of Rs. 764.53 crores has been made available for the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The annual break-up of this outlay has been indicated in the Statement, *(see* below)

(c) No difficulty is being faced by the Government in achieving the national targets fixed annually for setting up of biogas plants.

(d) The National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD) which caters to family type biogas plants, provides for *inter-alia* central subsidy to beneficiaries for setting up of biogas plants; turn-key job fees @ Rs. 300/- per plant to corporate bodies, registered societies and private entrepreneurs; and promotional incentives @ Rs. 30/- per plant to village level functionaries. The NPBD envisages a multi agency approach and the services of the private sector including voluntary agencies are utilised for construction of biogas plants on turn-key basis and also for organisation of various kinds of training courses for staff functionaries, masons and users which help in creating mass awareness about the multiple benefits of the biogas programme. Besides fiscal incentives in the form of excise duty-exemptions are available on biogas burners manufactured according to ISI specifications.

Statement

Sl.No.	Year	Outlay (in crores of Rs.)
1	1982-83	21.80
2	1983-84	25.64
3	1984-85	81.71
4	1985-86	90.00
5	1986-87	100.00
6	1987-88	100.00
7	1988-89	105.00
8	1989-90	115.00
9	1990-91	125.38
		764.53 crores

OPEC decision to curtail Oil Production

2029. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of PERTROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that OPEC is cutting back production due to weak market for crude in the Gulf;

(b) if so, what advantage Government have taken of the soft oil market;

(c) whether there is any possibility of passing on the benefits of soft oil prices to consumers in the country; and

(d) if not what are die reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Crude oil is imported under term contracts with the National Oil Companies of various oil producing countries and on spot purchase. Both under term contract as well as spot purchases, the prices are market related and therefore benefit of lower international prices has accrued for the purchases made during this period. However, the quantity of crude oil that can be purchased during a period is determined on the basis of inventory holding capacity in the country and the gap between the refining capacity and indigenous crude oil production.

(c) and (d) the prices *of* petroleum products in the country are revised and fixed by the Government from time to time. Administered prices are fixed on several considerations such as conservation of petroleum products, need for generating internal resouices, subsidising .products of mass consumption like LPG, SKO etc.